

THE STAR

A Bi-Weekly Paper, published in the
interest of the Colored People
of the South.

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

It is said that Queen Victoria possesses 157 India shawls.

A grandniece of President John Tyler, Miss Julia Beauregard, was lately married at St. Louis to Lieutenant Lane Howell, of the army.

A second street girl, who is taking her first lessons in housekeeping, is trying, says the Stillwater Lumberman, to raise chickens by feeding them with yeast cakes.

There are some economical girls in Tennessee. For a social entertainment recently, a young lady chose to be a shepherdess because, she said, she could afterward use the crook for a cistern pole.

Dr. Harry Darling, of Atlanta, Ga., while visiting Niagara Falls, was so smitten by the charms of a girl who sold relics in one of the museums—Annie Murphy, of St. Catharines—that he proposed, was accepted, and the next day they were married and started for the south.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who, with her daughter, was present in New Orleans at the recent unveiling of the statue of her husband, is described as a small, delicate woman of dignified bearing and cordial and quiet manners. Mrs. Jackson's father is a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Cottage Home, N. C.

Fashion Notes.

Hair cut short on the top of the head for curling is called terraced in the South.

Cheap prints trimmed with the most costly lace are the proper costumes for French watering places.

White Leghorn hats, covered with rows of pearl-headed Spanish lace, and trimmed with four or five short ostrich tips and a cluster of jacqueminot roses to brighten the whole, are extremely stylish for summer wear.

English dressmakers continue to use a little more embroidery on those pretty pongee suits by setting an apron under the opening of the polonaise. They soften the rigidity of the shoulder cape by giving it a border of thick fringe matching the pongee.

Flounces for the back breadths and an apron for the front, and flounces for the front breadths and drapery for the back, are equally fashionable. Flounces for the side breadths and drapery in front and back is a style of skirt yet to be worn by some bold spirit, but it will come, possibly.

Making a grenadine dress has never been a joyful task, and there have been seamstresses who would refuse to take a needle in hand to work upon one, but they are worse than ever this summer. So long as grenadine skirts were simply draped, and only had to have their seams run evenly, the only difficult work about them was hemming; but now, when the whole front breadth is often covered with fine knife plaiting—there are as many stitches in a grenadine as there should be in a silk. The distinctive beauty of the material, its airiness, is entirely spoiled by this treatment, and it looks heavy and formal.

Lace collars, fichus, etc., are often made with tinted silk lisse. The latest collars are of two or three rows of Breton, vermicelli or other light lace, each row falling slightly over the one below and the top row being fastened on the inside, the edge falling instead of standing around the neck as formerly. Puffings of tulle, mull or silk or also used in place of collars and ruffles at the neck. Jabots of lace are as popular as ever and are confined at the throat, as are most neck trimmings, by a fanciful lace pin. A small bow, similar to the large one worn at the left side as a fastening for the satin belt, are also worn. Bows and loops of two-inch satin ribbon are usually placed at different places on the skirt, matching the neck and waist bows in color, though often of a different width of ribbon, the widest being placed at the waist.—New York Herald.

Among the big trees in the world are the cypresses of Montezuma in Mexico, and which as long ago as 1832 had a circumference of thirty five feet and must have been 4,000 to 6,000 years old, and the ancient cedars of Libanon about 900 years old; and a big tree near Conango, which, in 1835, was ninety

LEPROSY.

Extent of this Terrible Disease in the United States.

The nightmare story of Mr. George Cable of a leper secluded for years in a house in New Orleans, says a New York paper, turns out to be no novelist's fancy, but only a small part of the terrible fact. The annual report of the Louisiana board of health for 1880, contains a detailed statement of the progress of the Asiatic leprosy in that State during the last century. It was brought in 1680 to the West Indies by the negro slaves, and thence to Louisiana. In 1778 this disease was so prevalent among the blacks, together with the African elephantiasis, and another equally horrible, named yaws, peculiar to Guinea negroes, that a hospital for lepers was established in New Orleans. At the present time the majority of lepers in that city are found to be whites of French, German and Russian extraction. The disease seems to be hereditary, and certain families are known to be infected by it and are shunned as corpses would be, could they walk and move and spread about the contagion of death. The mother of one of these families, when the disease showed itself, was deserted by husband and children, and nursed until her death by a young girl who now is a victim to it. An Italian Catholic priest who attended cases of leprosy in the Charity hospital is now dying of it in the same house. New Orleans, it appears, has no separate asylum for these incurable patients, and they are received into the Charity hospital and placed in the crowded wards to scatter death.

The president of the board of health has made a personal investigation into the extent of this disease, even venturing into the deathly swamps of the lower Bayou Lafourche. This whole district, he states, is several feet lower than the turbid bayou, sloping back into cypress swamps liable to constant overflow from crevasses. The poor Creole inhabitants live in low huts surrounded by wet rice fields, living upon fish and fish-eating birds. They are separated from the rest of the world, and have intermarried for generations. So impregnated with disease is this remote region that some of the exploring party were struck down on reaching it with violent hemorrhages and fever. Of all foul corners of the world it is the fittest for the disease most dreaded by man since the beginning of the world to hide with its prey. Below Harang's canal President Jones found Asiatic leprosy existing in different generations of six families. Some of these wretched creatures have been driven out from human habitation, and are living apart in the swamps, dying of decay. In some instances their flesh had become as insensible as bone, and they were able to handle fire with impunity. It was impossible to make a correct estimate of their numbers, as a rumor spread among them that the searching party had come to carry them off to an uninhabited island of the sea, and they hid themselves, their friends, too, refusing to tell their names or number.

In self-defense, if for no more humane reason, the people of Louisiana should provide a refuge where these accursed beings may be isolated and heltered. The disease is as incurable and as contagious as in the days of Moses. The only other place where it exists in this continent, we believe, is New Brunswick, near the bay of Chaleur; the lepers there are confined in a hospital in a lonely spot known in the surrounding country as the Valley of Hell.

Grecian Beauty.

Much has been said in praise of Grecian beauty, and the men are handsome in every sense of the word; we might well imagined them to have been the models of Phidias and Praxiteles. Their large eyes, black as jet, sparkle with glances of fire, while the long silky eye-lashes soften the expression and give a dreamy appearance of melancholy. Their teeth are small, white and well set; a fine regular profile, a pale olive complexion, and a tall, elegant figure realize an accomplished type of distinction. As to the women, they seem to have left physical perfection to the men; some possess fine eyes and hair, but as a rule they have bad figures, and some defect in the face generally spoils the good features. It is among them, however, that the old Oriental customs are most strictly preserved; while the men are gradually undergoing the process of civilization, they, in a moral point of view, remain stationary, and are just as they were fifty years ago. It may, indeed, be said that, with the exception of Athens, the women possess no individual existence, and count as nothing in society; the men have reserved every privilege for themselves, leaving to their helpmates the care of the house and family. In the towns, where servants are kept, they are of the poorest class of peasant, who know nothing, and who receive miserable wages. The families are generally large—seven or eight little children demand a mother's constant attention. The morning begins by directing the work of each servant, repeating the same thing a hundred times, scolding, screaming; even beating them, to be understood. In the evening, when the children are sleeping, if there remain some little time, the poor worn-out mother sits down to her spinning-wheel to spin silk, to sew, or knit, or if it be summer-time, to look after her silk-worms and cocoons, happy if she has not to do the work of her incompetent servants over again.

It is in the power of the meanest to triumph over fallen greatness.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Scabby Legs in Poultry.

The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell and to become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish oval and semi-transparent, about one-eighth of an inch in length, appearing, when magnified, 400 diameters, about half an inch long. It creeps from the legs of a diseased fowl to beneath the microscope a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are a spongy, scabby growth, in which the eggs and pupae of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupae are very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much smaller, appearing when viewed with the above-mentioned power, about one-tenth of an inch in length. The disease being of a similar character to the scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle, it may be cured by the same treatment. If this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in the flock while one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of the other fowls. If precautions were generally used the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or feet in any degree whatever, for we know that several poultry yards are not free from this disease, and whenever affected fowls are sent out disease goes with them.—American Agriculturist.

Care of Ewes and Lambs.

J. B. Killebrew, in his work on "Sheep Husbandry," gives the following advice in regard to the feeding of ewes and lambs: While a ewe is suckling her lamb her food should be of the most generous character. Good clover or blue grass pastures should be supplemented with bran, oats, corn or meal, and, in fact, if good lambs are expected, and early ones, the dam must be extremely well fed, as the food of the lamb must be derived from the mother, and if she has not the food she cannot be a free milker. Roots mixed with bran, oats, oilcake meal or grain will aid materially in the flow of milk. Pea straw is a favorite food for ewes, and it has more nourishment in it than any other kind of hay, as will be seen by a reference to the analysis. As soon as the lamb is large enough to notice other food besides its dam's milk it should be tempted to eat a little wheat bran sprinkled in a trough, such as is mentioned in a previous chapter, or some bright, sweet clover hay will be apt to get a nibble. After it once begins to feed this way you can make it weigh heavier and grow more rapidly than it would on its dam's milk alone. A lamb that is pushed heavily by an abundance of food for the first three months will show itself by producing large, vigorous sheep, while, on the contrary, if it is stinted of food for that time it becomes dwarfed and will never make a good healthy sheep. All animals whose maturity is hastened will be stronger, thrifter and longer lived than one that has been half starved in its growth. Besides, they make far better breeders. Should the pasture be bordered by a corn field it is a good plan, and one that is followed by many good farmers, to make a hole under the fence large enough to admit the lamb, and yet withhold the sheep, into the corn field, provided the corn is tall enough to prevent the lambs from nibbling off the bud. They will eat the young, tender shoots or suckers and the bottom blades of fodder that turn up and are lost anyway, and will not injure the corn. In this way they will be materially assisted in their growth and maturity. Should there not be a field or pasture to aid the lambs a pen should be provided adjoining the "run" of the ewes, with an arrangement to admit the lambs, in which troughs are provided, kept filled with bran, meal and anything calculated to aid in pushing the lamb.

Recipes.

HARD SOAP.—A lady subscriber asks us to send a recipe for soap. We hope the following, which we take from an exchange, will prove satisfactory: Twelve pounds of grease, twelve pounds of soda, six pounds of lime. Put eight gallons of warm water on the lime and soda; let it stand over night, and in the morning pour it carefully on the grease. Put more water on the lime to fill up with as it boils. Boil two hours. If the grease is very salt it must be freshened. Cut in cakes and leave in the air to dry.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—One-half pound of the pulp of apples; one-half pound of loaf sugar; six ounces of butter; the rind of one lemon; six eggs; puff paste. Peel, core, and cut the apples as for sauce; put them into a stew-pan with fresh water enough to keep them from burning, and let them stew until reduced to a pulp. Weigh the pulp and to every one-half pound add sifted sugar, grated lemon peel and six well-beaten eggs. Beat well together; add the butter melted; put a border of puff paste round the dish and bake for little over half an hour. Do not add the butter till the pudding is ready for the oven. Sufficient for five or six people.

SERVING VEGETABLES.—One of the most delicious ways to serve the early vegetables is this: Take new potatoes and young beets, boil until done in separate kettles, then slice into the dish in which they are to be put on the table; first put a layer of potatoes, sprinkled with pepper and salt and little lumps of butter, then a layer of beets, treated in the same way, and so on until the dish is full, then pour over

all a little sweet cream, or milk, if you cannot get cream, only a little, not enough to make a sloppy sort of dish, but so that there will be a few spoonfuls in the bottom of the dish, which every one will wish for. This, with a tender, juicy beefsteak, cooked on a wire gridiron over coals, a tempting salad, good bread and butter and iced tea, with some very light dessert, makes a dinner for which one may be thankful.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES FOR TARTS.—Fill very clean, dry, wide-necked bottles with gooseberries picked the same day, in dry weather, and just before they have attained their full size. Wrap a little hay round each bottle, and then set them up to their necks in a boiler of cold water, which should be brought very gradually to boil; a little hay must be put in the bottom of the boiler, and the bottles fixed firmly. Let the fruit simmer gently until it appears shrunken and perfectly scalded, then take out the bottles, and fill up as many as you can quite full with some of the cooked gooseberries—it is generally necessary to sacrifice one of the bottles in doing this, taking care not to break the fruit. Directly the bottles are full of gooseberries, pour boiling water into the bottles up to the brims, else they will mildew. The bladder over the tops immediately, and keep the bottles in a dry, cool place. When the gooseberries are used, pour off the greater part of the water, and add the same sugar as for fresh fruit, of which they ought to have the same flavor and appearance. Prepared in this way, gooseberries are perfectly wholesome, and will keep until the fruit comes in again.

The Curse of Scotland.

In a distracted state of the country during the reign of Mary a man named George Campbell attempted to steal the crown out of Edinburgh castle. He did not succeed in getting away with the crown itself, but did manage to abstract nine valuable diamonds and to get off with them out of the country. To replace these a heavy tax was laid upon the people, which, being found burdensome and oppressive, was by them termed the "Curse of Scotland," the crown itself was called "George Campbell."

Another explanation relates to the massacre of Glencoe, which is well remembered. The order for this cruel deed was signed by the eldest son of the Earl of Stair, who was at that time secretary of state for Scotland. The coat of arms of this family bears nine diamonds on its shield; and the indignant people, not daring to stigmatize the lord of stair as the "Curse of Scotland," applied the term to his shield.

Still another solution—and equally good—relates to the battle of Culloden, the result of which extinguished the hopes of the Stuarts, and was at that time regarded as a national curse. The Duke of Cumberland, who was known to be very fond of cards, and who always carried a pack in his pocket, when he had made his victory of Culloden complete, took a card from his pocket and wrote thereon a dispatch announcing his victory; and that card proved to be the nine of diamonds!

[Muscatine (Iowa) Daily Journal.]

Messrs. J. R. Bennett & Co., Muscatine, Mich., thus speak: St. Jacobs Oil is the best liniment around here. We sell more of it than of any other proprietary medicine we have in our store. Our customers are continually praising its effective qualities; and we think that it is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., we have ever had in stock.

The Russians have a peculiar "eye fountain" for use of those who are subject to weak eyes. It throws a tiny jet of delicate water spray for a distance of four feet, which, when allowed to play for a few seconds only upon the closed lids, produces a very refreshing and permanently strengthening effect.

Editorial Approval.

[Troy (N. Y.) Press.]

Mr. W. J. Melvin, editor Warren (Mass.) Herald, was cured of neuralgia by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Herkimer, N. Y., is the oldest dairying district in America. The farmer who first began dairying there went on foot from New England the latter part of the last century.

Misadventures.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths and Proverbs" in another column.

The prejudices of men emanate from the mind and may be overcome; the prejudices of women emanate from the heart and are impregnable.

Look Out for Sudden Changes of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

When Queen Margherita drives or walks out in Naples she goes unattended. "Her virtues, her beauty, and the affection of the people are sufficient protection for her," says the Piccolo.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MESSRS. FARMER'S BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

What is beautiful! Why, CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed and will not soil the finest linen fabric. Makes the hair grow on bald heads.

The Blessing of Regular Dieting. Is best appreciated by those who, having been ultimately recovered from it. To form adequate conception of the horrors of dyspepsia one must have experienced that malady in chronic form. A temporary fit of indigestion, though doubtless troublesome enough, gives no suitable idea when it has taken root and prevented the chronic phase with Hop Bitters. Stomach Bitters is the wise course. While it is incomparable invigorant and corrective of the most obstinate types of dyspepsia, it is always wise to use it early, and thus avoid prolonging the process of cure. Flatulent heartburn, headache, biliousness, palpitation, nervousness, loss of flesh and appetite, and other concomitants of dyspepsia, are all relieved by this sterling medicine. Use it before meals and at retiring.

The population of New South Wales is, by the recent census, 750,000. Not very considerable when it is remembered that the colony has an area more than five times as great as the State of New York, is over eighty years old, and has for years presented the attraction of gold fields. The people of New South Wales are, in fact, about as many as those of Leeds, which is not even a city, in the mother country.

It Seems Impossible.

That a remedy made of such common things, plants as hops, buchu, mandrakes, chamelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, judge and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself and doubt no longer. See other column.

According to Secretary Blaine, there are more than 1,000,000 applications for office on file in the various departments at Washington.

Hay Fever and Rose Cold.

"It is no exaggeration to say that Ely's Cream Balm is a cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc., for many cures have been made among my customers. Cream Balm should be resorted to by every one thus afflicted. We have no other remedy has ever equalled the balm either in good results or sales. A. J. Odenwelder, Druggist, Easton, Pa., October 2, 1880."

"Being seriously troubled with Hay Fever and Rose Cold I (at the solicitation of a friend) tried Ely's Cream Balm, and was surprised in obtaining almost immediate relief. I heartily endorse and earnestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted. W. F. Andrews, Druggist, Metuchen, N. J., August 20, 1879. If not sold by your druggist we will mail it for 50 cents package. ELY CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y."

25 Cents Will Buy

A Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Exodus.

C. H. M.'s Notes on Exodus. Splendid helps for the Sabbath-school lessons. Price 75 cents. Address J. A. Whipple, publisher, No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it, it clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects, etc.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases of Scrophula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite, and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was sent to the hospital. The doctors said I had a lung in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a post sent across that I was dead. I have up to now but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, and, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

TO CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhoea, Drowsiness and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless. Full of VEGETINE, which cures Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VEGETINE LINIMENT.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Vegetine

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS.
DEAR SIR:—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I endorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than due justice to speak well of VEGETINE, which I think to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inoperable Nervousness which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights; have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief, to no purpose. I finally thought I would give VEGETINE a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that I have no doubt, was the cause of the misery I endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began to use it I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and, as a consequence, I was running down rapidly, but after a few doses I saw a radical change every way, and an thorough cure of my Nervousness, and recommend it to any person suffering as I did. Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and re-energizes the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, always infuses new blood, and cures all nervousness, restores the bowels to their normal state, and cures the female in fact, there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and a good effect, as in the cure of what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Vegetine.

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—I have received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE, and can safely recommend it for Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for Liver and Kidney complaints.

MRS. A. C. DRAUGH.

200 Haymarket Street.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer, compares favorably with cod liver oil and is a very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

TRUTH is mighty. The "strong and only" FINE MARTINEZ THE Great French Hair and Scalp Tonic, and can safely recommend it for Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for Liver and Kidney complaints.

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